

University of Groningen

Microglia priming in the aging brain

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Propositions

- 1. Understanding aging is pivotal for the prevention of age-associated neurodegeneration and might be the reason for current therapeutic failures in neurodegenerative diseases particularly in Alzheimer's disease.*
- 2. Age-associated microglia priming is predominantly associated with the white matter of the aging brain starting already at middle age.*
- 3. In the white matter of the aging brain might lay answers unique to human neurophysiological processing, regarded in layman's terms as intellect as well as to neurodegenerative demise.*
- 4. The striking phenotypic similarities between microglia in the aging brain and in a DNA repair deficient mouse model of accelerated aging emphasize that age-associated changes in neurons, long before occurrence of pathological changes such as amyloid accumulation are relevant for onset of neurodegeneration.*
- 5. Telomere shortening induces a striking blood brain barrier leakage but does not result in microglia priming.*
- 6. Cellular isolation methods that minimally alter their in-situ phenotype offer a chance to better understand cellular functionality and pathological response.*
- 7. A new cultural experience teaches you to criticize/appreciate selective idiosyncrasies of your own background better and is more rewarding than what any educational degree can offer in lessons of life.*
- 8. A reductionist approach helps the organized human mind to task efficiently but may not always be the niche for novelty; the present system for selecting scientific leaders is biased in favoring those good at executing the reductionist approach.*
- 9. The best lesson that practicing science teaches is that it's all right to be wrong; there is always another road to follow.*
- 10. A true measure of intelligence is one's ability to self-analyze, criticize and embrace positive change.*